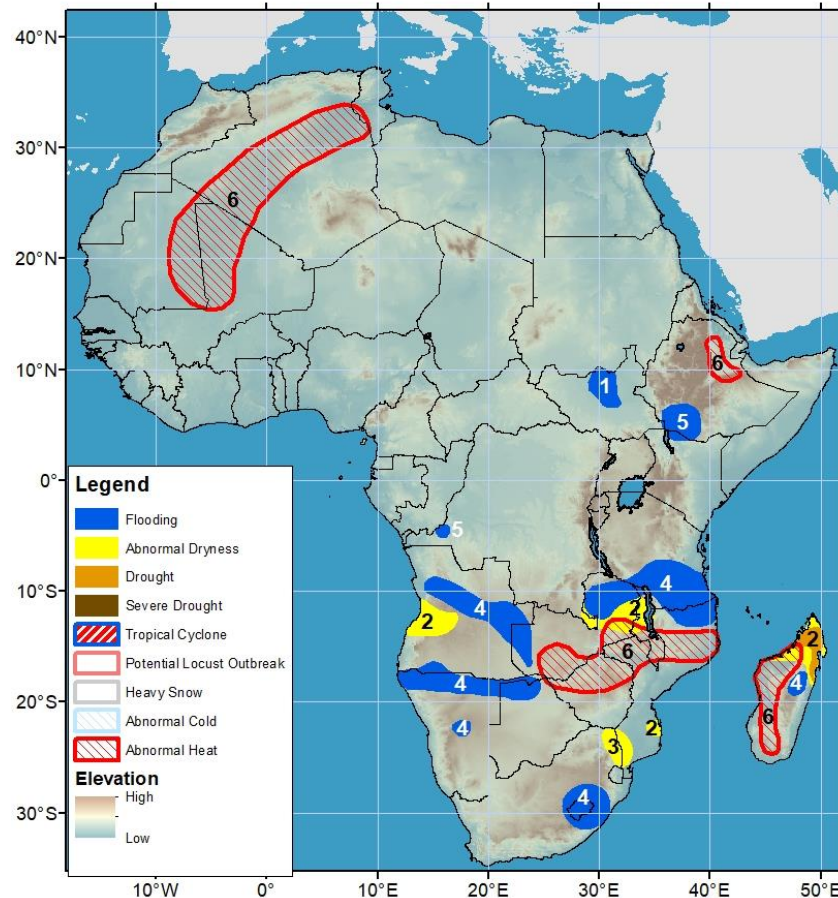


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 10 April – 16 April 2025

- Consistent rainfall has persisted in eastern Africa since early March.
- Persistent rainfall in Southern Africa has caused floods to remain.



- 1) Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
- 2) Insufficient rainfall has led to abnormal dryness in western Angola, northern Zambia, southern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar. In Madagascar, prolonged dryness over the past year has already resulted in drought over the eastern and northern parts of the Island.
- 3) Deficient rainfall since late February has resulted in abnormal dryness in northeastern South Africa and southwestern Mozambique.
- 4) The past few weeks' heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in parts of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, and central Madagascar.
- 5) Continuous rainfall over the past few weeks has caused flooding in southwestern Ethiopia, north-central Kenya, and the capital Kinshasa of the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the overflow of the Ndjili River.
- 6) Abnormally-hot conditions are likely to occur in eastern Mauritania, western part of Mali, northern and central parts of Algeria, northern part of Ethiopia, southern Zambia, central and southern Malawi, northern Mozambique, northern and central Zimbabwe and western and southern parts of Madagascar as high and much above-average temperatures are expected to persist for at least three consecutive days during the next week.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product considers long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and several other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, [wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov](mailto:wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov). Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, [jverdin@usaid.gov](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

**Eastern Africa continues to experience above-average rainfall in various regions.**

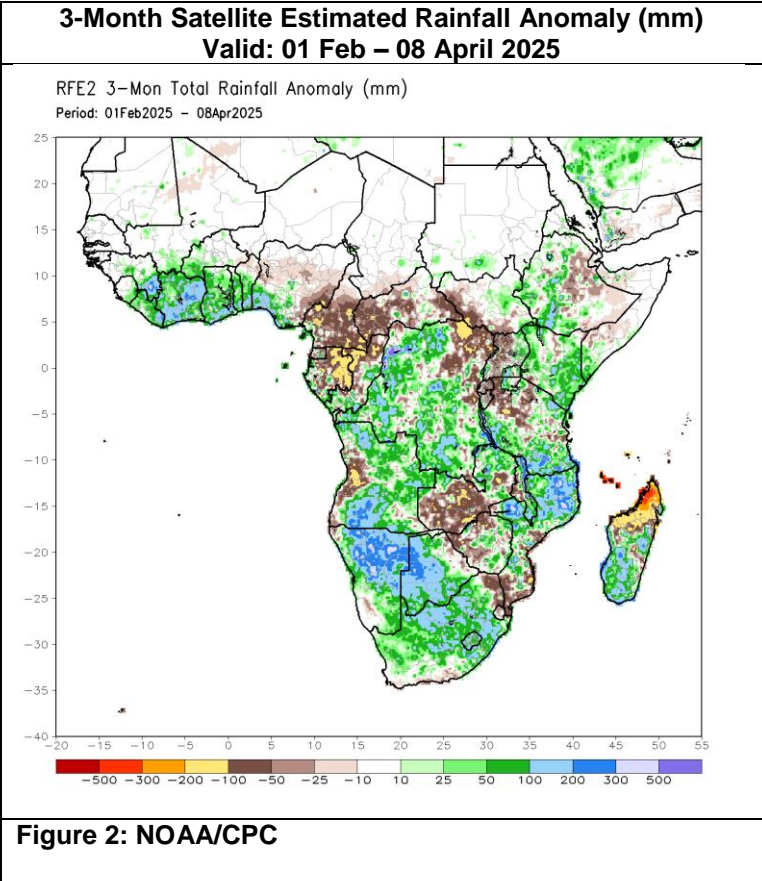
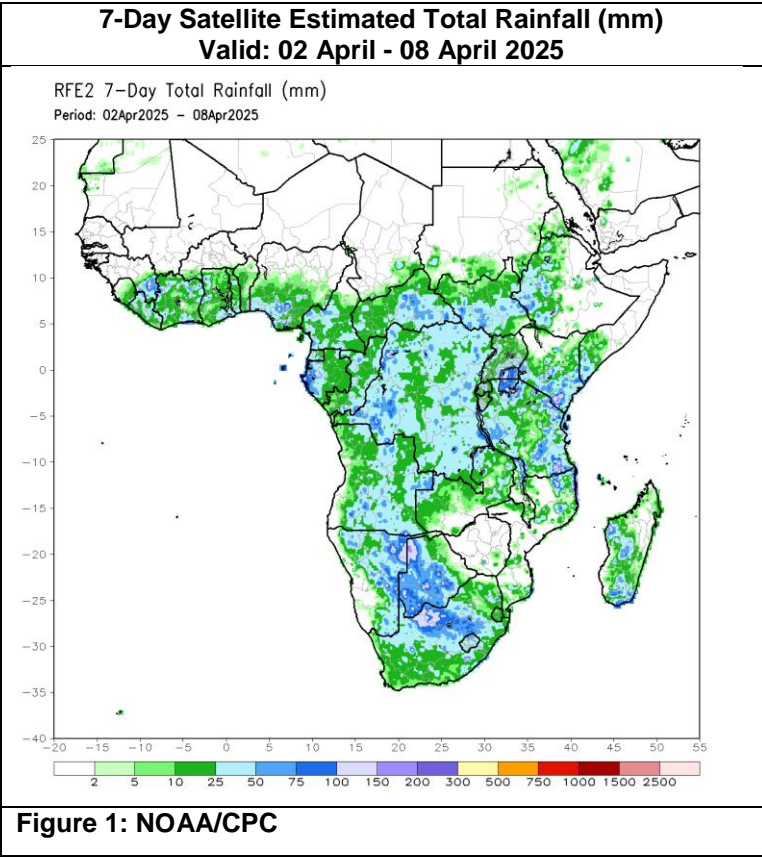
During the past week, light to moderate rainfall continued over many places in Eastern Africa, except a few places around eastern Ethiopia, northern and central Somalia, and northwestern Kenya, which experienced little to no rain. Moderate to heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) registered over southwestern Ethiopia, around the Lake Victoria region, southern Kenya, and southern and eastern parts of Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Rainfall deficits have started showing in the southern part of Ethiopia, northern Uganda, northern Kenya, and northern and central parts of Tanzania. Consistent rainfall has caused above-average rainfall to remain over many places in the sub-region. Rainfall surpluses of 100-200 mm were experienced over southwestern Ethiopia, central and southern portions of Kenya, and southern Tanzania over the past 30 days. Enhanced rainfall has lessened dryness in western South Sudan, northwestern Uganda, the western part of Ethiopia, northwestern Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.

Next week, light to moderate rainfall is expected in Eastern Africa. Southern Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, southwestern Kenya, western and southern parts of Tanzania will likely experience moderate to heavy rainfall. Little to no rain is expected over northern South Sudan, northern portions of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. Due to forecasted above-average rainfall (30-50 mm) in southwestern Ethiopia and already observed rainfall in the past weeks, flooding is likely to occur in this region. Meanwhile, abnormally-hot conditions are likely to occur in eastern Mauritania, western part of Mali, northern and central parts of Algeria, and the northern part of Ethiopia.

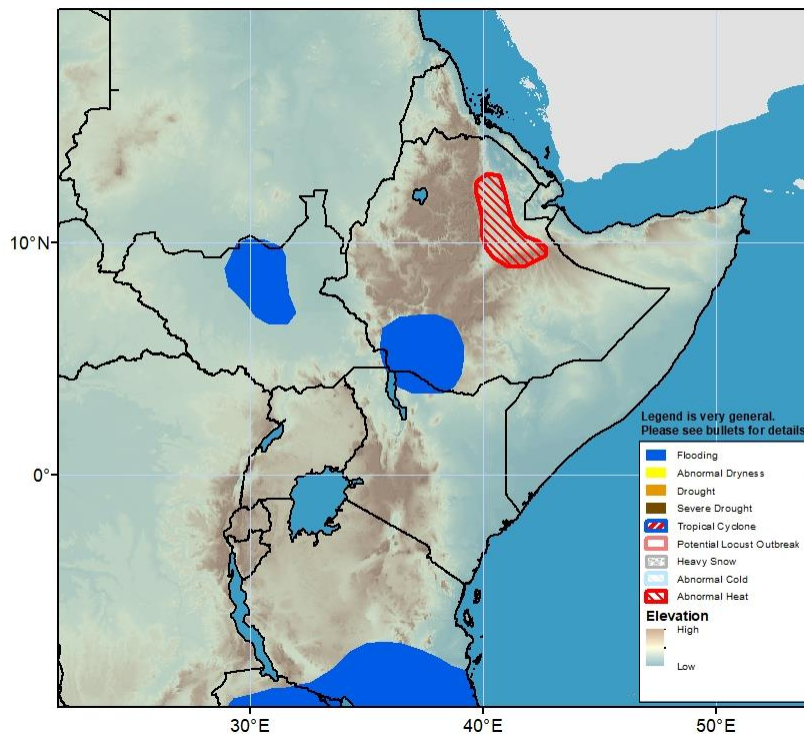
**Moderate to heavy rainfall has registered over the western part of Southern Africa.**

The past three months' accumulated rainfall shows that above-average rainfall has prevailed over many places in southern Africa. Rainfall surpluses reaching 100-200 were recorded in southern Angola, northern and central Namibia, western and central Botswana, northern Mozambique, isolated places in South Africa, and southwestern Madagascar. However, rainfall deficits (25-100 mm) remain in western Angola, western and central Zambia, parts of western and northern Botswana, northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, and southern parts of Mozambique. The northern part of Madagascar continues to experience large rainfall deficits reaching 100-300 mm (**Figure 2**). This past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in the western part of southern Africa. Northeastern Namibia and northwestern Botswana recorded between 100 and 150 mm of rainfall. In addition to this recent heavy rainfall, significant precipitation has occurred for several weeks since March 1, causing floods and fatalities in the Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, and Zambezi regions of northern Namibia, according to a report. Also, light to moderate rainfall was received over northeastern Mozambique, northern and central parts of South Africa and the western and southern parts of Madagascar.

Next week, Light to moderate rainfall will likely occur in northern and central Angola, and northern and eastern parts of Madagascar. Light rainfall is expected over much of the sub-region, with above-average rainfall forecasted in parts of the western and central regions and the northern and eastern parts of Madagascar. Meanwhile, abnormally-hot conditions will likely occur in southern Zambia, central and southern Malawi, northern Mozambique, northern and central Zimbabwe and western and southern parts of Madagascar.

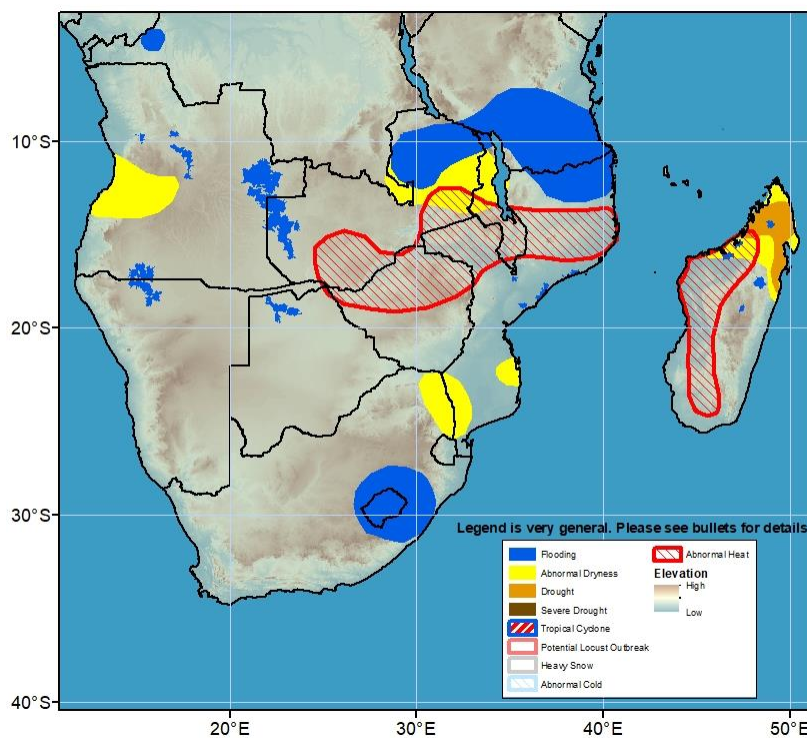






Inundated areas have been persistent in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan. Flooding have been detected near the River Omo And Lake Chew of southwestern Ethiopia and Lake Turkana of northwestern Kenya, and southern Tanzania. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa**



Flooding persists in eastern Angola and western Zambia. Flooding are marginal along upstream of the Rio Cuanza River of central Angola. Flooding continue over local areas of southern Angola, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, northern and central Madagascar, South Africa and Lesotho (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

**Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa**